

3-21-1963

## Kabul Times (March 21, 1963, vol. 2, no. 20)

Bakhtar News Agency

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## THE WEATHER

**YESTERDAY:** Max. +21°C.  
Minimum +3°C.  
Sun set today at 6-5 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 5-59 a.m.  
**TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:**  
Slightly Cloudy.  
—Forecast by Air Authority

# KABUL TIMES

**KABUL TIMES**

**NEWS STALLS**  
Near Shahi Pul; Blue  
Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber  
Restaurant; International  
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near  
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. II, 20

KABUL, THURSDAY, MARCH 21, 1963 (HOOT 30, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af. 1

## Freedom From Hunger Week To Be Observed From Tomorrow Press And Agriculture Ministries To Organize Joint Programmes

KABUL, Mar. 21.—The Freedom from Hunger Campaign Week proposed by the Food and Agricultural Organization will be observed in Afghanistan beginning Friday March 22nd by the Ministry of Agriculture in co-operation with the Ministry of Press and Information.

## Red Crescent Society To Draw Lots

KABUL, Mar. 21.—The Afghan Red Crescent Society, on the occasion of the New Year and the anniversary of the Centennial of the founding of the International Red Cross will be drawing lots on a total sum of Afs. 184,000. A society official said yesterday that the highest price will be Afs. 40,000. Tickets for the lottery which are in the form of New Year greeting cards will be sold at the Red Crescent stalls in the capital and provinces and also at its head-quarters. The tickets cost five Afs. a piece.

## Nkomo Demands South Rhodesia's Constitution Suspended

LONDON, Mar. 21, (Reuter).—Mr. Joshua Nkomo, leader of the banned Zimbabwe African Peoples Union Party of Southern Rhodesia said yesterday he had asked Mr. R. A. Butler, Britain's Central African Affairs Minister, to suspend the self-governing colony's constitution.

After a three-quarter hour meeting with Mr. Butler, Mr. Nkomo said he has also pointed out that more than three million Africans in Southern Rhodesia had rejected the present constitution under which the all-white Rhodesia front Government of Mr. Winston field was elected. The Africans therefore did not recognise the Field Government, he said.

Mr. Nkomo saw Mr. Butler in advance of scheduled official talks which the British Minister will have with leaders of the Southern and northern Rhodesian and dead. Federal Governments over the next week or two. The outcome of these discussions to which Mr. Nkomo is not invited—will determine whether a formal round table conference can be arranged later on the political and economic future of the territories which make up the present secession-threatened Central African Federation.

## New Year Messages Of Congratulation

KABUL, Mar. 21.—A telegram has been despatched on behalf of His Majesty the King to His Majesty the Shahinshah of Iran congratulating him on the advent of the Nowrooz festival.

A similar telegram has been despatched on behalf of Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr. Mohammad Yousuf to Mr. Asadullah Alam, the Iranian Prime Minister and Mr. Abbas Aaram, the Iranian Foreign Minister.

## Premier Inonu Greets Dr. Yousuf On His Appointment

KABUL, Mar. 21.—Messages have been received from Mr. Ismet Inonu the Turkish Prime Minister and Mr. Feridun Cemal Erkin, the Foreign Minister congratulating Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his appointment as Prime Minister and Foreign Minister.

## Kakar Returns Home

KABUL, Mar. 21.—Dr. Abdul Ghaffar Kakar, President of the Afghanistan Atomic Energy Commission and Dean of the Faculty of Science of Kabul University, returned to Kabul yesterday after attending a conference of countries in Asia and the Pacific Region on the development and expansion of peaceful uses of atomic energy held in Tokyo. The Conference accepted by a majority vote a proposal on the establishment of a Regional Atomic Energy Institute submitted by Dr. Kakar. The Dean of the Faculty of Science told a Bakhtar reporter at the airport that the conference was attended by 45 representatives of Asian and Pacific countries.

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, Mar. 21, (AP).—South African Supreme Court Judge Mr. Simon Kuper, who was shot in the head by an unknown assailant 12 days ago, died in a hospital here on Wednesday night.

## Saudi Jetliner Crashes In Snow-Covered Alps; Members Of King Saud's Household Among Passengers

CUNEO, Italy, Mar. 21, (AP).—A Saudi Arabian jetliner flying through rain and fog with nine members of King Saud's household plus a crew of nine crashed Wednesday into the snow-covered Alps near the French-Italian border. All 18 aboard were feared killed or injured. A raging blizzard that followed the rain in the pre-dawn hour of way through a blinding mixture of rain and fog that shrouded the maritime alps in the early morning darkness.

The four-jet comet was flying from Geneva to the French Riviera city of Nice, bringing members of the King's retinue to join him there. Just hours before the same plane had carried King Saud by police while there.

Hundreds of crack Alpine troops and national police, some on skis, others on snowshoes, struggled through the raging snow in a desperate search for possible survivors.

By nightfall the weather had grown so bad the search was called off until day break. The snow had prevented planes and helicopters from joining the search, and ground parties floundered through drifts under the ever-present peril of avalanches from the winter's accumulation of snow.

Mountaineers reported hearing a huge roar and seeing a flash of flame in the direction of 10,000 foot Mt. Matto.

(Contd. on page 4)

## BEN BELLA DEMANDS EVIAN PACT REVISION

USSR Says French Explosion Hampers  
Test Ban Talks; USA Refuses To  
Say It Has Detected Explosion

ALGIERS, Mar. 21, (Tass).—The people of Algeria are aroused by the French atomic bomb test in the Algerian Sahara. A session of the National Constituent Assembly of Algeria was held here on Tuesday to discuss the issue.

Speaking at the session, Prime Minister Ben Bella stressed the need to hold negotiations with representative of the French Government to revise the military articles of the Evian Agreements. These articles are incompatible with the independence of Algeria, the Prime Minister noted.

"We decided, Ben Bella declared, not to permit any more nuclear tests on our territory." AP adds: the Soviets said Wednesday night the French nuclear explosion in the Sahara would hamper the Geneva disarmament talks and worsen the world situation.

Following up on a denunciation of the French test in Geneva by Soviet delegate Semyon Tsarapkin, the official Tass News Agency said: "the French authorities set off the blast in the Sahara on March 18th. That is on the anniversary of the signing of the Evian accords which proclaimed new relations between France and Algeria."

"What new relations with Algeria can the French Government speak about if, as the Algerian Government has justifiably stressed, this explosion was a direct infringement of the independence and sovereignty of the Algerian people."

According to AP the U.S. Government refused to say publicly Wednesday whether its monitors detected France's latest reported atomic explosion in the Sahara. The American State Department Press Officer Mr. Lincoln White denied Soviet allegations that France had conducted such a test on behalf of the United States and Britain. He said Algerian demands for an end to the Sahara tests and renegotiation of the Evian peace agreement with

## Pakistan Forbids M.P. To Attend Session

KABUL, Mar. 21.—A despatch from Quetta, Southern Occupied Pakhtunistan states that the Government of Pakistan has forbidden Sardar Ataulah Mangal member of Pakistan Parliament from attending the present session held in Decca. Sardar Ataulah Khan Mangal is the chief of his tribe and has been under severe surveillance of the Pakistan Government during the past few months. Pakistani authorities had imprisoned Sardar Ataulah Khan on charges of nationalistic activities.

## Home Says France Is Silent On NATO Nuclear Force

LONDON, Mar. 21, (AP).—Foreign Secretary Lord Home, arriving back from Paris, said Wednesday night that the French Government has kept silent on proposals for a NATO nuclear force.

He told airport reporters that the other delegates of the North Atlantic Alliance, apart from the French, had accepted this concept. The idea of an inter-allied nuclear force is being pushed by both the United States and Britain.

Lord Home appeared earlier in the day before a meeting of the NATO Council.

He called for an early start on the NATO nuclear force idea and—in a remark apparently aimed at President de Gaulle—said Britain will not allow herself to be squeezed out of Europe.

Lord Home described the meeting as most successful. He said he was encouraged by the emphasis placed by various delegations "on the unity of the Alliance."

Concerning the nuclear force project he told airport newsmen: "The French have not expressed a view either one way or the other."

The French Government is developing its own nuclear deterrent and has shown no inclination to pool its atomic weapons in a NATO system.

Lord Home made it clear that Britain still hoped for a change of heart by the French.

He agreed that there would be a rift if the French continued to differ completely from the rest of the Alliance.

"But there are certain features (Contd. on page 4)



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

MARCH 21, 1963

U.K.—SOMALIA  
RELATIONS

The Government of Somalia announced this week the severance of its diplomatic relations with Britain because of a dispute over the territory which Britain has announced as seventh province of Kenya. Somalia claims the province part of its own territory and has asked that the area should be handed over to it after Kenya receives its independence.

Somalia, an East African country, which came into being in July 1960 was itself a colonial territory composed of British Somaliland Protectorate and the Italian trust territory of Somalia.

The dispute which has now arisen between Britain and Somalia is essentially the result of colonialism many examples of which could be found in other parts of the world. It is essential to adhere to the logical principle of the right to self-determination in these cases and see that any dispute of this nature is solved on the basis of this principle. Kenya too, is on the threshold of independence, or, at least, the people of that territory are hoping to achieve their independence in the nearest future. The British may get out of Kenya too. But it would be indeed a pity to leave a problem unsolved between two African countries who need peace and friendship for their own welfare and that of Africa and the world at large.

Britain has said that it will discuss the problem after Kenya attains its independence. But it must be pointed out that when Kenya becomes independent then it would be for Kenya and Somalia to solve the issue.

It was unfortunate that diplomatic relations between Somalia and Britain were severed. But we still hope that the principle of the right to self-determination be applied in the case of the disputed territory. This would be the only logical way to end the tension in that part of Africa or any other area where a problem of the same nature exists.

Industrial Statistics For Afghanistan  
Year 1961-62

A programme of industrial statistics for Afghanistan has been started by the Ministry of Mines and Industries with a major objective to furnish data on the role, structure, and activities of the industrial sector of the economy for evaluating and furthering economic development. The programme includes data for measuring the contribution of the industrial sector to the employment and output of the economy; and the relative importance in these respects of industrial establishments engaged in various kinds of production and falling into various groups of size. Also included is the value of the fixed assets, etc. employed by the industry. The programme will supply comparable data for use internationally, and is for that purpose fully consistent with the United Nations 1963 World Programme of Basic Industrial Statistics, which Afghanistan is participating in.

The year 1961-62 (21 March 1962) is the first year for which statistics have been collected under the programme. Since this constituted the beginning, only a selection of data were collected. For the same reason only limited comparison can be made with data from previous years.

The statistics cover mining, manufacturing, and production of electricity. The statistical and tabulating unit is the establishment; that is ideally, an economic unit which engages under a single ownership or control, in one or predominantly one kind of industrial activity at a single location, e.g. the individual mine, workshop, factory, and generating station. Thus the Afghan Textile Co. is listed as three establishments. The Spinzer Co. on the other hand, is listed as one establishment since it has not been feasible to get separate data from its small spinning plants. The same is the case for other cotton spinning companies with small gin-

ning facilities at more than one location.

Regarding mining and manufacturing all establishments employing 20 or more employees are included. (Employees meaning the number of persons who do work for the establishment and receive pay directly from it). In the case of electricity production establishments with a capacity of 100kw. or more are included. The exclusion of the establishments below the above mentioned size limits is necessary at present because number, location, etc. of these establishments are not known. A census or registration of them must be conducted before the size limit can be lowered. It should also be recognized that some establishments might have escaped the statistical inquiry for 1961. This may especially be the case with establishments using none or little machinery, such as sorting and packing of agricultural products. The establishments are classified into industry groups according to the United Nations International Standard Industrial Classification. The group of each establishment is then determined by the principal products or services rendered. Likewise, the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification, Revised, has been used for product classification.

While the return of data tabulated in the attached table has been satisfactory (only one non-response), the return of other data required for calculations of the gross output, value added, value of fixed assets, etc. has been rather incomplete. The calculations of gross output, value added, etc. can therefore at present be only a rough estimate, based upon data from only a group of all 58 establishments included in the inquiry. (See Table Below)

The value of gross output is equal to the value of goods produced during the year and services rendered to others, plus the value of goods shipped in the same condition as purchased, plus the value of electricity sold, plus the value of fixed assets produced by the unit for its own use.

The value added is equal to the value of gross output less the expenses for the following items: Raw material, supplies, etc. fuels consumed; goods to be sold in the same condition as purchased; repair and maintenance work done by others; and electricity purchased. The value added thus calculated include certain costs that would normally be deducted from the value of gross output to compute the contribution of industry to the gross domestic product. These costs are those relating to certain non-industrial services, such as advertising, accounting, legal and other services. However, since these items do not yet play any important role in the Afghan economy, one may for practical purposes consider the calculated value added as the contribution of this specific group to the gross domestic product.

The value of fixed assets refers to the value shown in the balance sheets at the end of the year.

Gross additions to fixed assets is equal to the value of all fixed assets acquired during the year or produced by the units for their own use, less the value of fixed assets sold during the year. The data are taken from the balance sheets and income statements.

The enclosed tables show that the textile factories; that is, establishments whose major products are textile fibres, etc., constitute the largest industry group. Together these factories employ approximately 55% of all the employees, and have sales of 693 million Afs. or more than 55% of the total sales revenue of all the

(Contd. on page 3)

MILLIONS OF AFGHANIS			
Value of gross output 1961	Value added 1961	Value of fixed assets end of 1961	Gross additions to fixed assets 1961
655	295	1,152	92
691	306	...	...
1,200	530	2,100	170

Delegates Assail British Attitude  
Towards Events In Southern Rhodesia

Mr. Herald Wilson's recent statement on the B.B.C. about "We hold the United Kingdom to be responsible for all the acts and omissions" of the government of Southern Rhodesia was cited in evidence all the follies that the government of white settlers do in South Rhodesia," he said.

Britain had traduced its mission, transferring powers to a minority of settlers who were "only hungry for adventure and lustful for wealth," M. Traore continued its examination of the situation in Southern Rhodesia.

Quoting Mr. Wilson as having said British opinion could not remain indifferent to the "tragedy being lived by the inhabitants of Southern Rhodesia."

M. Traore said if such a statement could be made by a Briton of what importance there was no doubt whatever that London was in a position to implement U.N. resolutions concerning the territory.

So far Britain had done nothing to implement these, he said, of the colonialists to run counter to the inevitable historical process.

While children of white settlers had free schooling, the Africans had to pay for the education of their children. "Only the devils colonialists would conceive of a system for the whites who have robbed the land, do not have to pay for their children's education while the Africans, who have been robbed, must pay," he said.

Britain's responsibility remained for implementing the declaration of independence for colonial peoples and countries. Though recommendations already made by the assembly and the U.N. were of a very moderate nature, the "racists" in Britain and Southern Rhodesia had ignored them and move forward stubbornly in the implementation of their policy. (Reuters)

THE LANGUAGE  
PRESS  
AT A GLANCE

The daily Hewad of yesterday carried an editorial entitled "Pakistan continues arresting Pakhtunistani political leaders." Fifteen years ago, said the editorial, Pakistan came into being and ever since that time the people of Pakhtunistani have been constantly struggling for the attainment of their rights to freedom and self-determination.

Being under the illusion that even in the present day world it is possible to keep a nation under subjugation by the use of force, the Government of Pakistan has been resorting to terror and oppression. In addition to banning newspapers, bombing over the defenceless villages of Pakhtunistani and applying economic pressure against its people the Government of Pakistan has been jailing Pakhtunistani leaders and prominent figures in hundreds and thousands. This trend has been intensified lately.

The fact that the people of Pakhtunistani have not given up their national cause in spite of these measures, concluded the editorial, shows that the freedom movement is deep rooted and that it will be continued to its logical end with full determination.

Both Islah and Anis yesterday devoted their editorials to the resumption of French atomic tests in the Sahara.

The Government of France under Charles de Gaulle, said Islah's editorial, ever since the inception of the Fifth Republic has been planning to have its independent nuclear force. To this end, even though under political as well as economic disadvantages, France mustered its resources and carried out its first nuclear test in the Sahara on February 11th, 1960. In addition to receiving world wide disapproval this action of the French Government did not serve its purpose in the sense that both the Soviet Union and the United States as the world leading nuclear powers announced that France by carrying out the test could not enter the "nuclear club."

The fact that France has allegedly carried out another test recently in the Sahara is liable to meet the same reaction from all corners of the globe and specially the African nations. Therefore, this action of the French Government, concluded the editorial, is unjustified and now that the ground is paved for reaching an understanding between France and the young African countries it should not be continued.

Yesterday's Anis carried an article on the importance of raisins in Afghanistan's foreign trade. After referring to the natural quality of Afghan raisins and the fact that a great variety of them could be found in this country the article points out that raisins exported by Afghanistan enjoy a reputed position in the Asian and Soviet markets. Due to a lack of proper packing and cleaning facilities Afghanistan's raisins were unable, however, to hold their own in Europe. But with the establishment of plants to provide these facilities it is hoped that even this drawback would be remedied.

RADIO KABUL  
PROGRAMME

THURSDAY

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

## First English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.—10-30 GMT—Music 3-07: 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13: Music 3-13-3-16: article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

## Second English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia

## Urdu Programme:

6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

## Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.—14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.  
News 6-30-6-37: Music 6-37-6-40: 6-40-6-49: Music 6-49-7-00

## Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

## Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

## German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

## French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

## Western Music:

9-00-9-30 a.m. daily except Friday.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Sunday.

11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed programme).

9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

## Air Services

FRIDAY  
ARIANA-AFGHAN AIRLINES

## ARRIVALS:

Kabul—Mazar:  
Dep. 8-30; Arr. 10-40.

Mazar—Kabul:  
Dep. 11-00; Arr. 13-00.

Kabul—Kandahar:  
Dep. 14-00; Arr. 16-00.

Kabul—Delhi:  
Dep. 10-00; Arr. 16-40.

Kabul—Beirut:  
Dep. 11-00; Arr. 18-35 next day.

Kabul—Mazar:  
Dep. 08-30; Arr. 10-40.

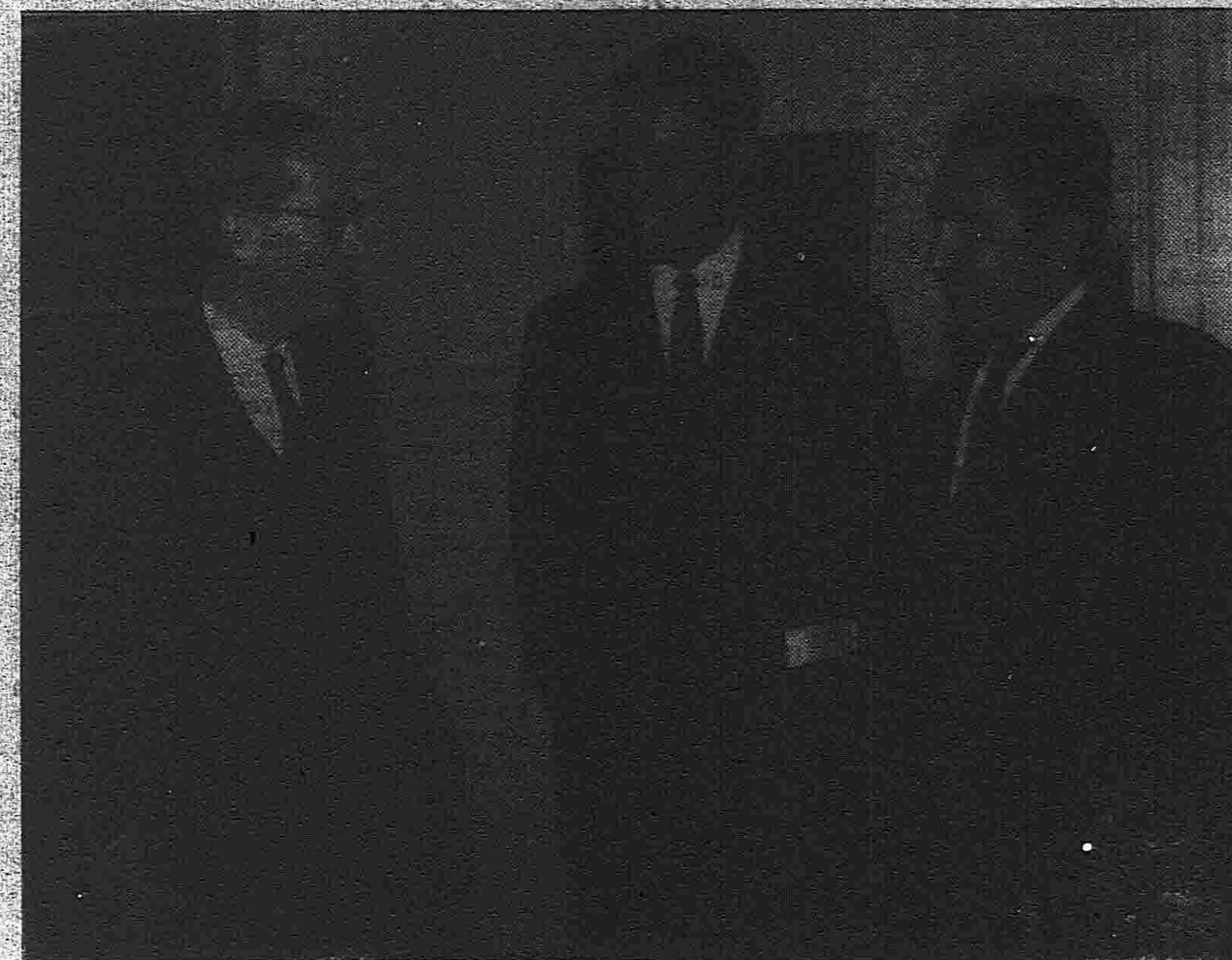
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Afghan Officials In England  
A Different Theory On Volcano

On March 14, the party of Afghan officials toured the House of Parliament at Westminster, and after lunch with Members of Parliament, watched proceedings in the House of Commons.

On arrival at Westminster they were met by Mr. Graeme Finlay, MP, who acted as their host. He accompanied them on a tour of the Palace of Westminster in the afternoon. They watched the

Speaker's procession and then took their places in the gallery to watch Question Hour. In the evening a Government reception for the Afghan officials was given at Lancaster House. The guests included the Afghan Ambassador, Afghan Embassy officials and Members of Parliament belonging to both the Conservative and Labour parties. The British Ambassador-designate to Afghanistan, Mr. A. J. De La Mare, also attended.

In picture Mr. Faqir Ali, Director of Foreign Liaison, Ministry of Planning, (Centre). Mr. Samir, Financial Director, Ministry of Mines and Industries (right) are with Mr. Alan Dudley, British Under-Secretary of State.

The delegation headed by Mr. A. H. Makhmur, Adviser in the Ministry of Press and Information returned to Kabul yesterday.

The roots of volcanoes are in the upper mantle, says Soviet volcanologist Professor Georgi Gorskov. The upper mantle is situated between the earth's crust and nucleus. Up till now it was believed that volcanoes originate much higher, that is in the earth's crust. Professor Gorskov stated his hypothesis in the report "volcanic phenomena and the upper mantle" at a conference. The conference was devoted to the prominent Soviet geochemist Vladimir Vernadsky.

Professor Gorskov believes that, in this connexion, the composition of matter lying at depths greater than 35-60 kilometres may be judged by volcanic activity.

The scientist analysed volcanic rocks in the whole world and arrived at the conclusion that by composition they can be divided into continental and oceanic. He believes that this difference is determined by the mantle itself.

The scientist contends that since the forming of minerals is connected with volcanic activity the initial cause of the forming of ore deposits should be sought in the activities of the upper mantle.

The conference heard 50 reports by representatives of nine countries: the USSR, the United States, France, Japan, Canada, the GDR, the FRG, Rumania and Bulgaria. (Tass)

(Contd. from page 2)

mining, manufacturing, and electricity industry included in the statistics.

One of the enclosed tables shows how the industry is located in different Provinces. In Kabul and Kunduz, and along the road connecting these two towns, establishments accounting for approximately 90% of employment and production value in 1940 are found. This proportion may change somewhat during the Second 5-Year Plan in connection with the increased industrialization of the Mazar-i Sharif region where coal, gas, fertilizer, and possibly oil will be produced. The cash wages and salaries, value of goods sold, etc., may be calculated as averages per employee. Based upon the data in the tables, the average cash wages and salaries per employee were 8-9 thousand Afs. in 1940; value of goods sold per employee, approximately 67 thousands Afs.; and value of gross output per employee, approximately 75 thousand Afs. It must however be emphasized that the mentioned averages are estimates, as are some of the figures on which they are based.

THE LAST DAYS  
OF KAPICI  
The Transfer Of Capital From  
Bagram To Kabul

By A. A. KOHZAD

Kapici, the capital of Kapica, a family called Kshatrya in which lies today in the heart of Kapici. This name actually means the lush Kohistan and Kohdaman the Warrior Nobles. They were valley by the name of Bagram, the descendants of the Kashano was not only a famous Afghan Hepthalites. Coins from their city but also the capital of an- period of rule have been found in Afghanistan in various from Sidkabad, Reza Kohistan. By the time Huan-Tsang was leaving Afghanistan for India, 644 A.D., this family still ruled in Bagram.

When did Bagram actually become the capital? This question occurs on many occasions. The answer: when the Greco-Bactrian the Arab armies and preachers in dynasty rulers were forced to the western borders of Afghanistan. Bactria and came down tan, i.e. Zaranj, Zalek and Kar-south of the Hindukush, they set koya, Bagram was still the capital in an area near Burj-i-Abd- tal. But the present city of Kabul la. It is said that actually Alex- had secured a significant strategic under of Macedonia himself had position for itself due to the wall laid the foundation of a city at on the mountains surrounding it this place.

Heliokles was the last Greco-Bactrian king who came to Kapici. The Rathel Shahs, who were from Balkh (Bactria). Thus it can-desendants of the Kashano-Heph-be said that Kapici became the talites took defensive measures capital this side of the first half behind the walls of Kabul rather of the second century B.C. The than at Bagram. Kapici thus Greco-Bactrian Kings ruled over slowly lost its prestige and Kabul a great part of Afghanistan and gradually gained in importance.

India from Kapici. Their reign It is a definite fact that Kabul Kapici has only been mentioned, did not all of a sudden became a half. Then around the beginning the capital. Kapici retained its of the Christian Era, or a little commercial and religious signi-prior to that, the Great Kushanids became for quite some time. It was came down from the north of the only from the viewpoint of ad-Hindukush and replaced the ministrations of politics that Kabul Greco-Bactrian at Bagram. They had replaced Kapici. This is were followed by the lesser Kush-shown in the writings of another anids or Kidarites after them-Chinese pilgrim, Waakong, 761-came a branch of the Hepthalites, 769, who speaks of Kapici as an The Chinese pilgrim Huan-Tsang important capital. M. Foucher, (632 A.D.) speaks of the rule of the French orientalist, believes



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## International Briefs

RANGOON, Mar. 21, (Hsinhua). A joint Burma-Laos communique was issued here last night on the Laotian King's recent visit to Burma.

The communique said that respect for the independence, sovereignty, unity, and neutrality of Laos was the basis of Burma's policy towards Laos. The communique said that both sides expressed the hope that all nations would refrain from interfering in each other's internal affairs and stressed the importance for preservation of world peace and prevention of war.

ALGIERS, Mar. 21, (Reuter).—M. Abdel Majid Farid, Secretary General of the United Arab Republic Presidency, arrived here by air today from Cairo with a message from President Nasser for Algerian Premier Ahmed Ben Bella.

Usually well informed quarters understood the message concerned the recent unification moves in the middle east and plans for a summit meeting between the U.A.R., Syria, Iraq, Algeria and the Yemen.

## NUCLEAR FORCE

(Contd. from page 1)

in the inter-Allied force which should interest the French, and it would be wrong to anticipate a rift," he said.

While Lord Home was speaking to reporters, the Deputy Foreign Minister Mr. Edward Heath was resisting heavy Labour Party pressure in the House of Commons to disclose details of the NATO nuclear force concept. Mr. Heath said it was too early to go deeply into the matter now. He listened to shouts of derision after a conservative member joined with labourites in demanding to know more about the cost and practical application of the project.

Mr. Heath said there was no conflict between the British idea of a multinational nuclear force based on separate national contribution and the American multilateral concept in which each ship of a Polaris armed surface fleet would be manned by crews drawn from various NATO countries.

"The multinational force will become the first stage of NATO nuclear force because the units are available," Mr. Heath said, "the multilateral force will come later."

Mr. Heath made it clear that the American concept is a long range one to replace the multinational force as the latter becomes obsolescent.

Lord Home said "there was considerable political virtue" in the American concept since the projected 25-ship surface fleet would firmly tie the allies together.

"The crews would train together and fight together, but the practicability of the service has still to be considered," he said.

By setting up a NATO nuclear force, London and Washington have to give all the allies a greater sense of participation in atomic strategy and head off the development of independent national nuclear weapons.

## Women Society's Vocational School Up-Graded Ballet Course To Be Launched

KABUL, Mar. 21.—The Vocational School of the Women's Society has been up-graded to the level of Vocational High School. A comprehensive programme of training outlined by experts will start in the school which at present enrolls 700 students.

## Missing Journalist With No Secrets, Says Macmillan

LONDON, Mar. 21, (AP).—Prime Minister Macmillan's Government assured parliament Wednesday that missing journalist Harold Philby was carrying no British secrets with him.

Deputy Foreign Minister Edward Heath said all official information had been denied to Philby since he resigned from the Foreign Service 12 years ago.

Mr. Philby was linked with the postmortem conducted after the flight of British diplomats Donald Maclean and Guy Burgess to the Soviet Union in 1952. He was cleared of any implication in that case. Mr. Heath, under questioning in the House of Commons, threw little new light on the puzzle of Philby's disappearance. He said authorities of the United Arab Republic still are trying to trace the 51-year-old newsman who disappeared after leaving his Beirut home Jan. 23.

Mr. Philby, a well-liked figure in British journalism, was the Middle East correspondent of the Sunday Observer and the Economist.

On the night he disappeared Mr. Philby said he was going to a dinner party given by a British diplomat in Beirut. He never arrived at his destination, where his American wife Eleanor was waiting.

Mr. Heath gave this account of subsequent developments:

At Mrs. Philby's request the British Government asked Lebanese authorities to trace him. This line of investigation was not pushed, however, after Mrs. Philby said she had received a reassuring letter and telegram from her husband in Cairo.

On Feb. 28 the Sunday Observer asked the foreign office to ascertain from the United Arab Republic whether there was any record of Mr. Philby having gone to Cairo.

Officials there said they had nothing to show since he visited the U.A.R. last summer. Meanwhile, Mrs. Philby informed the British Embassy in Beirut that she had received a further communication from her husband in Cairo.

Mr. Heath wound up his account by saying "we understand that the United Arab Republic authorities are continuing their inquiries."

KABUL, Mar. 21.—The first Ariana plane carrying Haj pilgrims to Jedda will leave on the first of April. An Ariana Afghan Air Lines official has said that so far nearly 2,500 persons from various parts of the country have applied for tickets for the holy voyage. Afghanistan's Ministry of Public Health will send a group of well equipped physicians to Jedda to look after Afghanistan's Haj pilgrims.

Mrs. Saleha Farouk Etemadi, the Vice-President of the Society has said that the School was originally established for the benefit of women and young girls who were not able to continue their studies at other schools. She said that a special programme had been outlined for 12 grade students which would enable them to advise on family matters. She explained that the graduates of the School will attend specialized courses on family advice, home management and clerical work. She also said that should the graduates of this school be desirous of higher studies it would be possible for them to join the Faculties of Literature, Home Management and Education.

According to another report, the ballet course will be launched at the Women's Society next week for the benefit of children between the ages of nine to eleven. Mrs. Etemadi has said, that the course will be run by expert foreign choreographers.

KABUL, Mar. 21.—Dr. C. A. Egger, Resident Director Area Office for India, Afghanistan, Ceylon and Nepal who had come to Kabul some time ago to discuss with concerned authorities matters related to the UNICEF aid for Afghanistan left Kabul on Tuesday.

PARIS, Mar. 21, (DPA).—A "league against the French atomic force" was formed by renowned French politicians, professors, and authors here last night. Among the league sponsors are one of the former French Prime Ministers and Author-Philosopher Jean Paul Sartre.

The league plans setting up committees all over France and opposing "with all means of propaganda" the build-up of a French atomic power as well as the producing of atomic weapons.

## U.S.S.R. Agrees To Resume Berlin Exploratory Talks

'Date And Venue Not Fixed Yet'

WASHINGTON, Mar. 21, (AP).—The Soviet Union has told the United States it will be ready to resume exploratory talks on Berlin in the near future, diplomatic sources reported on Wednesday.

These sources said that Mr. Secretary of State will notify Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, called on the Minister the Counselor of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, Tuesday and told the American Diplomat that the Soviet Union would like to start the bilateral talks about the fate of Berlin again.

The Soviet official said that the talks should be resumed in the near future but he did not specify a date. He also did not indicate any preference as to where the talks should be resumed.

The first meeting in the new round of talks is expected to take place in about a week, administration specialists said. Mr. Rusk, scheduled to return Wednesday night from the Costa Rican conference of Central American Chief Executives, will be immediately briefed about the new development, and then the port.

France "looks to me as a matter between the parties concerned." As for whether an explosion had been detected by the United States, however, Mr. White flatly declined comment. He also said he was "not going to answer" as to whether it was a U.S. policy decision not to comment on this matter.

"No comment" also was the response given to newsmen by the atomic energy commission, which runs the U.S. a-test detection system, and the disarmament agency, which says scientific detection of nuclear explosions is sufficiently advanced to allow test ban treaty with the Soviet Union. Other informants said U.S. policy has been not to announce nuclear explosions by U.S. allies. The AEC has been announcing Soviet explosions detected by U.S. monitors.

There has been informal acknowledgment in the past, however, of U.S. detection of Sahara U.S. critics of the American test ban treaty proposal contend that the proposed detection system would be inadequate to catch sneak Soviet tests.

The New York Post said Wednesday that the reported French atomic tests in the Sahara "will have serious repercussions."

"The blast," said newspaper in an editorial, "will weaken the efforts of such North African Leaders as Algerian Premier Ben Bella, Tunisian President Bourguiba and Moroccan King Hassan II to keep their countries in a constructive alignment with the west."

"From the viewpoint of the larger international community, a French underground test at this delicate juncture in the nuclear test ban talks may work the utmost mischief."

MAZAR, Mar. 21.—The construction of a village school for boys in Aq-Kaprak of Kushenda district which was started eight months ago has been completed. The students are already attending classes in the new building. The land and the construction cost for the building have been donated by the inhabitants.



### PARK CINEMA:

At 4-30, 7 and 9 p.m. American film GUNMAN'S WALK starring Van Heflin, Tab Hunter and Kathryn Grant.

### KABUL CINEMA:

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Russian film HUMAN AMPHIBIAN with translation in Persian.

### BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Indian film KABULI WALA starring: Osha Kiran, Balraj Sani and Sajan.

### ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Indian film ASHAQ starring: Nanda, Padmani and Raj Kapoor.

## Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Mar. 21.—The following are the foreign exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank today:

### PURCHASE RATE

- (1) One \$=Afs. 50.
- (2) One £=Afs. 140.
- (3) One hundred DM=Afs. 1,250.
- (4) " " Swiss Fr.=Afs. 1,164.14
- (5) " " French NF=Afs. 1,012.14.
- (6) " " Indian Rs. cheques=Afs. 850.
- (7) " " Indian Rs. cash=Afs. 850.

### SALE RATE

- (1) One \$=Afs. 50.65.
- (2) One £=141.82.
- (3) One hundred DM=Afs. 1,266.25.
- (4) One hundred Swiss Fr.=Afs. 1,179.28.
- (5) One hundred French NF=Afs. 1,025.30.
- (6) One hundred Indian Rs. cheques=Afs. 900.
- (7) One hundred Indian Rs. cash=Afs. 900.

## CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

AT THE INTERNATIONAL CLUB:

THURSDAY MARCH 21

At 8-30 p.m. Have another Happy New Year's Eve at the NAOROZ BALL, Live Music, formal dress.

FRIDAY MARCH 22

At 7-30 p.m. A German Movie "Ich Denke Oft An Piroshka".

